Subpopulation: FMS Women White (To Include HIV+ Individuals) Ranking: 14

Name of Intervention	Enhancing Motivation to Reduce the Risk of HIV Infection for Economically Disadvantaged Urban Women
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sexMultiple sex partnersSubstance use
Influencing Factor(s) of FIBs	 Perceived susceptibility Self-efficacy Intentions Communication and negotiation skills Substance use Group norms Cultural norms Social support Sense of Community Expected outcomes
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Clients will have an increased HIV-related knowledge, increased awareness of personal risk perception. Clients will also have acquired skills for communications, will report a reduction in substance use prior to sexual activities, and engage in fewer acts of unprotected sex.
Туре	Group-Level Intervention (GLI)
Setting	 On-site Social service agency STD clinic Family planning clinic Faith based site
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No.
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	The CPG chose this intervention because it specifically targets the subpopulation, their risk factors, and critical FIBS. The Community Planning Group used evidence from both the epidemiological profile and the needs assessment data. This intervention may also be conducted in multiple settings. The only adaptation this area finds in this intervention is the reduction in the number of overall sessions in this multi-session intervention. The reasons this adaptation may take place are based on both the number of participants and their willingness to participate in multi-session interventions. This adaptation is suggested only as long as the basic components and outcomes of this selected intervention will be adhered to.

Subpopulation: FMS Women White (To Include HIV+ Individuals) Ranking: 14

Name of Intervention	Project LIGHT
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex
Influencing Factor(s) of FIBs	 Perceived susceptibility Self efficacy Intentions Expected outcomes Communication and negotiation Relationship development
Intended Immediate Outcomes	At end of intervention, client will engage in safer sexual activities by knowing correct condom use and communication/negotiation skills.
Type	Group-Level Intervention (GLIL)
Setting	 On-site STD clinic Family clinic Drug treatment facilities
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No.
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	The CPG chose this intervention because it addresses the identified risk factors of unprotected sex and has the additional benefit of reducing the incidence on new STDs. There has been documented link between STD and HIV. In addition it effectively shows and enhancement of communication and negotiation skills to reduce height risk sexual behaviors. The Community Planning Group used evidence from both the epidemiological profile and the needs assessment data to show that there is a need for this intervention in this area. The only adaptation this area finds in this intervention is the reduction in the number of overall sessions in this multi-session intervention. The reasons this adaptation may take place are based on both the number of participants and their willingness to participate in multi-session interventions. This adaptation is suggested only as long as the basic components and outcomes of this selected intervention will be adhered to.

Subpopulation: FMS Women White (To Include HIV+ Individuals) Ranking: 14

Name of Intervention	Project RESPECT
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex
Influencing Factor(s) of FIBs	 Attitudes Group norms Intentions Self-efficacy Expected outcomes Perceived susceptibility
Intended Immediate Outcomes	At end of intervention, client will be able to reduce high risk behaviors and prevent new STDs.
Туре	Individual-Level Intervention (ILI)
Setting	 On-site STD clinic Family planning clinic Other locations where target population gathers
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No.
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	The CPG Chose this intervention because it focuses on reduction of STD's which is an acknowledged risk factor for acquiring HIV. In addition, the needs assessment data shows a high incidence STD's for this subpopulation. The Community Planning Group used evidence from both the epidemiological profile and the needs assessment data to show that there is a need for this intervention in this area. The only adaptation this area finds in this intervention is the reduction in the number of overall sessions in this multi-session intervention. The reasons this adaptation may take place are based on both the number of participants and their willingness to participate in multi-session interventions. This adaptation is suggested only as long as the basic components and outcomes of this selected intervention will be adhered to.

Subpopulation: FMS Women white (To Include HIV+ Individuals) Ranking: 14

Name of Intervention	Real AIDS Prevention Project (RAPP
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex
Influencing Factor(s) of FIBs	 Perceived susceptibility Self-efficacy Expected outcomes Intentions Communication and Negotiation skills Cultural norms Group norms Peer pressure Social support
Intended Immediate Outcomes	At end of intervention, clients will increase condom use with main and non-main partners
Туре	Community-Level Intervention (CLI)
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	 On-site Street Bars and nightclubs Public housing Social service agencies Businesses Schools STD clinics Family planning clinics Drug treatment facilities Other locations target population gathers No.
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	The CPG chose this intervention as the only community level project for this subpopulation. It addresses the identified risk factor of unprotected sex and critical Fibs of perceived susceptibility, negotiation and communication, and peer pressure. This intervention is also chosen because it can be delivered at multiple sites where the targeted community gathers. It The CPG chose this intervention as The Community Planning Group used evidence from both the epidemiological profile and the needs assessment data to show that there is a need for this intervention in this area. There are no recommended adaptations to this intervention by the Community Planning Group.

ALL HMAZs and the LMAZ

Subpopulation: All **high priority** subpopulations, consistent with CDC

Guidance, September 1997

Rankings: Same as the corresponding group in selected HMAZ, LMAZ

Name of	Describes Occas Management (DOM)
Name of	Prevention Case Management (PCM)
Intervention	
Risk	Multiple high risk behaviors consistent with HIV Prevention Case
Behavior(s)	Management Guidance, September 1997 by the CDC
	Substance use
	Sex without condoms
	Multiple partners
Influencing	Perceived susceptibility
Factor(s)	Fatalism
or FIBs	Self Efficacy
	Peer Pressure
	Cultural group norms
Intended	Increase condom use
Immediate	Decrease number of partners
Outcomes	Increase Self Esteem
	Referral for new HIV positives into Early Intervention Programs
	Referral of HIV positives into more intensive Intervention Programs that
	address the Factors Influencing the Risky Behavior.
Туре	Individual Level Intervention
Setting	Community based organization, STD clinics, other locations
Currently	No
provided?	
Rationale	This intervention should target only high-risk individuals, whether HIV-positive
for selecting	or HIV-negative, with multiple, complex problems and risk-reduction needs.
intervention:	This intensive, client-centered prevention activity has the fundamental goal of
	promoting the adoption and maintenance of HIV risk-reduction behaviors. It is
	suitable for individuals seeking stability and regularity in their lives and/or
	individuals who are reaching an action step in dealing with health concerns.
	PCM should include 1) client recruitment and engagement, 2) screening and
	assessment of HIV and STD risks and medical and psychosocial service
	needs, 3) development of a client-centered prevention plan, 4) multiple
	session HIV risk-reduction counseling, 5) active coordination of services with
	follow-up, 6) monitoring and reassessment of client's needs, risks, and
	progress, and 7) discharge from PCM services upon attainment and
	maintenance of risk-reduction goals.
	maintenance of hisk-reduction goals.
	pcm
	pom

ALL HMAZs and the LMAZ

Subpopulation: All BDTPS; all subpopulations; all races, ethnicities and ages
Same as the corresponding group in selected HMAZ, LMAZ

Name of	Prevention Counseling/Partner Elicitation
Intervention	Frevention Counseling/Fartner Elicitation
Risk	Substance use
Behavior(s)	Sex without condoms
	Multiple partners
Influencing	Perceived susceptibility
Factor(s)	Environmental facilitators (access to condoms and testing)
or FIBs	Knowledge of STDs
	Group or Cultural Norms
Intended	Increase proportion of HIV-infected persons who know their status
Immediate	Increase condom use
Outcomes	Improve communication and negotiation skills
	Improve self perception of risk
	Provide access to condoms and testing
	Improve knowledge of STDs
	Reduce Number of sex partners
Туре	Individual Level Intervention
Setting	Community based organization, STD clinics, other community-based
	locations
Currently	Yes
provided?	
Rationale	Counseling, testing, referral and partner services have been recommended
for selecting	as an effective intervention for all populations in Texas. In the Centers for
intervention:	Disease Control and Prevention's HIV Prevention Strategic Plan Through
	2005, Goal 2 is to increase the proportion of HIV-infected people in the U.S.
	who know they are infected through voluntary counseling and testing. The
	CDC's objectives to meeting this goal support the inclusion of this intervention
	for all populations. These objectives include: improving access to voluntary,
	client-centered counseling and testing in high seroprevalance populations and
	increasing the number of providers who provide voluntary, client-centered
	counseling and testing. The core elements of this intervention include risk
	assessment, risk reduction plan, and the option to test for HIV either
	anonymously or confidentially.
	The Texas CPGs recommend the following strategies to promote PCPE:
	1) Fact Sheet p. 31. Culturally Tailored HIV/AIDS Risk-Reduction Messages
	Targeted to African-American Urban Women. This 20-minute video
	increased the likelihood that women would view HIV as a personal risk, to
	request condoms, to talk with friends about AIDS, and to get tested for
	HIV.
	2) Fact Sheet p. 34Context Framing to Enhance HIV Antibody Testing
	Messages Targeted to African-American Women. This 25-minute video

- emphasizes the personal losses from not testing. Women were more likely to get tested and to talk to partners about testing after this video.
- 3) Single session HIV/AIDS informational education: basic informational sessions discussing risks, correct condom and bleach kit use, referrals and the like enhance participants willingness to test either during or after the session.
- 4) Bar outreach: sustained, consistent presence in a bar type setting enhances testing. The specific outreach that is known to work consisted of weekly presence in the bar, with an informational table, with staff present and interacting with bar managers, performers and patrons for 2-4 hours at a time. Testing was conducted at the bar or referral made to a community-based organization. Staff gained the trust of all through their sustained efforts.

pcpe